



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/733,739

12/11/2003

Robert J. Nelson

2003P13793US

8394

7590

10/03/2006

Siemens Corporation
Intellectual Property Department
170 Wood Avenue South
Iselin, NJ 08830

EXAMINER

CUEVAS, PEDRO J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2834

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/733,739

Applicant(s)

NELSON ET AL.

Examiner

Pedro J. Cuevas

Art Unit

2834

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 September 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on September 27, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
2. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).
3. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it is the concept of providing a transformer within the same enclosure in which a generator is located what is taught by Du Pleiss et al. Moreover, the concept of modularization taught by Severs et al. permits the relocalization of different system modules according to the particular necessities of the user and the conditions of the environment in which the system will be installed and operated.
4. In response to applicant's argument that Du Pleiss et al. is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977

Art Unit: 2834

F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, both references are related to power generation using a rotational motion generator connected to a transformer. The scale or capacity of the systems in the applied art and in the claimed invention are not included in the limitations of the current claims, and does not determine the patentability of the claimed system.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-5, 7, 9, 12-15, 17-19 and 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,302,291 A to Severs et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,876,096 B2 to Du Pleiss et al.

Severs et al. disclose the construction of an electrical power generating apparatus comprising:

- a housing (10);
- an electrical generator (column 10, lines 65-68) within said housing;
- a steam turbine (column 10, lines 65-68) for driving said electrical generator;
- an alternating current (AC) step-up transformer (inside support sphere 190, column 12, lines 10-12) connected to said electrical generator;
- a plurality of insulated copper conductors connecting said electrical generator and said AC step-up transformer;

a steam turbine powered generator having at least a 50-megawatt output (column 6, lines 47-53);

a barrier wall (Figure 5 shows the generator 174 within 2 walls inside sphere 180) within said housing and between said electrical generator and said AC step-up transformer having an output voltage of at least 69 KV (column 12, lines 29-35); and said housing comprises at least one access door (lower portion of Figure 8, at the center). However, it fails to disclose a transformer within the generator's housing.

Du Pleiss et al. teach the construction of an electrical power generation unit comprising a transformer (24) located within a housing (Figures 2 & 3) for the purpose of transforming the generator's output voltage.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to place a transformer within the housing as shown and disclosed by Du Pleiss et al. on the electrical power generating apparatus disclosed by Severs et al. for the purpose of transforming the generator's output voltage.

7. With regards to claims 21-25, Severs et al. in view of Du Pleiss et al. discloses a the steps of:

positioning an electrical generator having at least a 50-megawatt output within a housing;

connecting an AC step-up transformer to the electrical generator within the housing;

connecting the AC step-up transformer without using an isolated phase bus;

using a plurality of insulated copper conductors to connect the electrical generator and the AC step-up transformer; and

installing a station power output between the electrical generator and the AC step-up transformer for providing station power;

installing a barrier wall within the housing between the electrical generator and the AC step-up transformer.

8. Claims 6, 16, 20, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,302,291 A to Severs et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,876,096 B2 to Du Pleiss et al. as applied to claims 1-5, 7, 9, 12-15, 17-19 and 21-25 above, further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,311,779 B2 to McSheffrey et al.

Severs et al. in view of Du Pleiss et al. disclose the construction of an electrical power generating apparatus as disclosed above.

However, it fails to disclose installing a fire extinguishing system within the housing.

McSheffrey et al. teach the construction of a signaling portable fire extinguisher assembly (10) comprising a fire extinguisher (12) and a fire extinguisher docking station (14) for mounting the fire extinguisher on the inside or outside of a wall (W) of a room or housing, for the purpose of providing on-site fire extinguishing means in case of a fire emergency.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the signaling portable fire extinguisher assembly disclosed by McSheffrey et al. on the electrical power generating apparatus disclosed by in view of Severs et al. in view of Du Pleiss et al. for the purpose of providing on-site fire extinguishing means in case of a fire emergency.

9. Claims 10-11 and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,302,291 A to Severs et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,876,096 B2 to Du Pleiss et al. as applied to claims 1-5, 7, 9, 12-15, 17-19 and 21-25 above, further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,274,941 B1 to Ryhiner.

Art Unit: 2834

Severs et al. in view of Du Pleiss et al. disclose the construction of an electrical power generating apparatus as disclosed above.

However, it fails to disclose:

a station power tap for providing station power; and

a station power output between said electrical generator and said AC step-up transformer for providing station power.

Ryhiner teaches the construction of a process and device comprising:

a station power tap (connection between 6 and 12) for providing station power;

and

a station power output (5) between said electrical generator and said AC step-up transformer for providing station power;

for the purpose of allowing the power generation device to be able to supply electric power of constant frequency to the house connection or the public supply network.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the station power tap and output disclosed by Ryhiner on the electrical power generating apparatus disclosed by Severs et al. in view of Du Pleiss et al. for the purpose of allowing the power generation device to be able to supply electric power of constant frequency to the house connection or the public supply network.

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO**

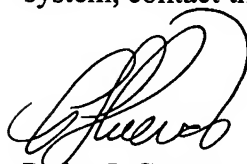
Art Unit: 2834

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

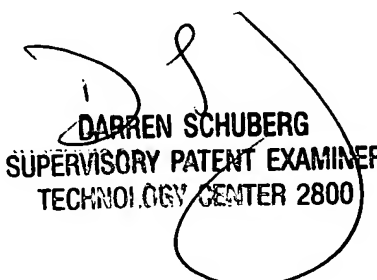
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pedro J. Cuevas whose telephone number is (571) 272-2021. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8:30 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Darren Schuberg can be reached on (571) 272-2044. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Pedro J. Cuevas
September 27, 2006



DARREN SCHUBERG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800